

Keith (B.) & Co.

REVISED AND ENLARGED
MANUAL

—OF THE—

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES

—OF—

INDIGENOUS AND FOREIGN

MEDICINAL PLANTS,

—As Prepared at the Laboratory of—

**B. KEITH & CO.,
NEW YORK.**

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TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

LACTOPEPTINE.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the Profession to LACTOPEPTINE. After a long series of careful experiments, we are able to produce its various components in an absolutely pure state, thus removing all unpleasant odor and taste (also slightly changing the color.) We can confidently claim, that its digestive properties are largely increased thereby, and can assert without hesitation that it is as perfect a digestive as can be produced.

LACTOPEPTINE is the most important remedial agent ever presented to the Profession for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Vomiting in Pregnancy, Cholera Infantum, Constipation, and all diseases arising from imperfect nutrition. It contains the five active agents of digestion, viz: Pepsin, Pancreatine, Diastase, or Veg. Ptyalin, Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids, in combination with Sugar of Milk.

FORMULA OF LACTOPEPTINE.

Sugar of Milk,	40 ounces.	Veg. Ptyalin or Dias-	
Pepsin,	8 ounces.	tase,	4 drachms.
Pancreatine,	6 ounces.	Lactic Acid,	5 fl. drachms.
		Hydrochloric Acid,	5 fl. drachms.

LACTOPEPTINE is sold entirely by Physicians' Prescriptions, and its almost universal adoption by physicians is the strongest guarantee we can give that its therapeutic value has been most thoroughly established.

The undersigned having tested LACTOPEPTINE, recommend it to the profession.

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SAMUEL R. PERCY, M. D., Professor Materia Medica, New York Medical College.

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THE NEW YORK PHARMACAL ASSOCIATION,

P. O. BOX, 1574.

10 and 12 College Place, New York.



TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The chief objections to the employment of Crude Organic Medicines have been, their UNCERTAINTY as regards the possession of the therapeutic powers ascribed to them; their UNRELIABILITY, from the want of uniformity of strength; their BULK, and consequent DIFFICULTY of administration. All of these causes combined have brought into disrepute many valuable remedial agents, the therapeutic virtues of which would have been important additions to the Materia Medica.

The growth of plants, and the perfection of their nutritive and therapeutic constituents, are dependent upon many conditions, essentially requisite, such as heat, light, soil, meteoric influences, and their modifications. If one or more of these conditions are absent, the plant will not arrive at perfection. Too high a temperature will urge on the various functions of the plant to complete their labors prematurely. Too low a temperature will retard the organic energies of the plant, and prolong their labors into the frosts of winter, which there will shut out all further chances of maturity. The soil must be supplied with the various inorganic elements of the plant, and afford a sufficiency of water, in order that a proper degree of diluency of the various juices may be maintained. Excess of moisture also exercises an important influence over the growing plant. Thus it will be seen, that as the perfection of the constituents of plants is dependent upon so many modifi-

cations of season, it will be found next to impossible to to secure two specimens, at different times during the year, of equal remedial value.

Repeated analyses have demonstrated the fact that specimens of the same plant, grown in different localities, will vary infinitely in the proportions of active principles yielded. Indeed many specimens analysed have been found entirely destitute of any perfected medicinal principles whatever. Thus physicians of one section will laud the remedial virtues of a particular plant, while others, in a different locality, will be unable to discover any medicinal value whatever in the disputed article. This discrepancy may be dependent upon any of the before mentioned causes.

Tinctures, Syrups, Solid and Fluid Extracts etc., prepared according to present formulas, vary infinitely in the amount of active principles resident therein. It needs but a glance at the mode of manufacturing such pharmaceutical preparations to perceive, that this must necessarily be the case. A stipulated amount of alcohol of different percentages, or any other menstrum, is added to a certain amount of the crude material; allowed to digest for a time, then drawn off, and afterwards reduced by evaporation to the consistency necessary for a tincture or extract, either fluid or solid. The solvent, especially if the alcohol is of low per centage, will always take up more or less of the non-medicinal constituents, such as starch, mucilage, gum, sugar, etc., which gradually decompose, form combinations with the other elements of the plant, and finally render inert many of the valuable active principles. And also, as it has been shown that the amount of the medicinal principles cannot be arrived at only by direct analysis

and isolation, it will be readily seen that from the mode of preparation they must be devoid of uniformity of strength, and certainty in remedial value.

The above facts show the great necessity of a class of pharmaceutical preparations that will fully represent the therapeutic powers of the crude articles, divested of all extraneous and non-medicinal substances. They must have an uniformity of strength, and be prepared in such forms as to avoid bulky doses, and at the same time be easy of administration. Such remedies, either simple or compound may be appropriately termed **POSITIVE MEDICAL AGENTS**. **POSITIVE**, not because they will **INFALLIBLY CURE DISEASE**, but because their sensible properties are **DEFINITE, UNIFORM and CERTAIN**.

The medicinal virtues of plants do not, in a great majority of cases, depend upon a single resin, resinoid, neutral, or alkaloid principle, but upon two or more in combination. It is well known that Quinia does not by far represent the full remedial value of Peruvian Bark; neither is Morphia the medicinal equivalent of Opium. There are other active principles in Cinchona, all of which, in combination with Quinia, represent the full therapeutic powers of the bark. Now, if all the active principles of a particular root are carefully preserved, a preparation is secured that is the concentrated equivalent, in medicinal value, of the crude substance. This is desirable with all organic remedials. Such preparations we present to the medical profession. Each article is a combination of the several active medicinal constituents of the crude substance from which it is extracted.

We base our reputation and our claims to the confidence and support of the profession, as heretofore, upon the

reliable character of the concentrated medicines of our manufacture, and pronounce them superior to all other concentrated preparations, for the following reasons:—

1st.—They are not fractional isolations of single resin, resinoid, or alkaloid principles, but are composed of the various proximate medicinal principles inherent to each plant, which, each and several, are divested of all extraneous or non-medicinal admixture, and are combined in the same manner and proportions in which they existed in the plant.

2d.—Our preparations represent the total therapeutic value of the plants from which they are severally derived, combining all their proximate active constituents, and constituting their true *concentrated equivalents*.

3d.—They are *definite* in constitution and therapeutic power, *uniform* in medicinal strength, *reliable* in clinical practice, and not liable to vary, change, or deteriorate by age.

These are considerations which, it seems to us, must strike every practitioner as being the essential conditions requisite to be possessed by remedial agents. We solicit investigation as to the merits of our preparations, and respectfully invite practitioners to call and see us, and ascertain for themselves the facts in relation to this new order of pharmacy. Physicians having difficult and obstinate diseases to treat, and which resist the influences of the ordinary remedies, are solicited to make trial of our remedies.

For a full and reliable history of the therapeutic properties and clinical employment of the concentrated medicines

manufactured by us, the reader is respectfully referred to Hand Book of Practice, Employing Concentrated Medicines, by B. KEITH, M. D., also, Concentrated Organic Medicines, by GROVER COE, M. D.

CAUTION.

Our Label reads—"Prepared at the Laboratory of B. Keith & Co., New York," and upon the seal is impressed "B. Keith & Co., Organic Chemists, N. Y."

Only such as bear this label and seal will be warranted as genuine.

OUR OBJECT.

To provide the profession with *compact*, *portable* and *reliable* medicines, *positive* in their character, and prompt in their effects. Upon the realization of these properties and results, by practitioners of medicine, we ground our hopes of future countenance and approbation.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Our specification of the diseases in which these remedies are applicable, is necessarily quite limited. We give, in full, a statement of their therapeutic powers so far as ascertained; hence, the physician having properly diagnosed his case, will be governed by the indications to be fulfilled in regard to the agent employed. He has but to acquaint himself thoroughly with their therapeutic powers to enable him to exhibit them successfully in all manifestations of diseased action.

DOSES.

We give the average doses for adult males. The modifying influences of age, sex, temperament, climate, etc., will constitute criterions for graduation.

The usual medium doses being given, the physician's judgment will dictate the propriety of *time, quantity, and repetition.*

PRESERVATION.

These medicines, like others, should be kept closely corked. Some of them have a great affinity for water, and if left exposed will absorb moisture from the atmosphere.

ADMINISTRATION.

As a majority of these medicines are not soluble in, but will mix with water, we consider it the best vehicle by which they can be administered. If it is desirable to avoid unpleasant taste, a very convenient and superior menstrum is furnished by using the Simple Elixir, manufactured and for sale by us.

PURITY.

We warrant our preparations to be pure. Some have pursued the plan of triturating extracts, oleo-resins, etc., with other substances, and advertising them by the same names as the pure preparations. The physician does not discover the error until he receives his medicines, and to his disappointment he sees that he has triturated instead of *pure concentrated medicines.*

For the convenience of those parties who prefer a liquid preparation, owing to ease of administration, and more promptness in action, (they being more readily assimilated by the system,) especially in acute diseases, we have prepared the *Concentrated Tinctures*, which have been pronounced by many practitioners, to be superior to all other liquid preparations, such as Fluid Extracts, Tinctures, etc.

We have often been asked,

“WHAT ARE CONCENTRATED TINCTURES”?

They are the active principles, re-dissolved in alcohol in definite proportions, and invariably represent a uniform amount of therapeutic power. They are concentrated, definite solutions of the medicinal constituents of the plants from which they are severally derived. *Therefore, Physicians will not be obliged to test each bottle to ascertain the dose.* They are not made from the crude material, (because different samples yield different proportions of active principle). They are much stronger than any other fluid preparations made from the same articles, differing from Fluid Extracts and so-called Concentrated Tinctures of other Manufacturers in mode of preparation.

We would also call attention to the “Simple Elixir” as prepared by us, to hold in solution or suspension *our Concentrated Tinctures*, thus affording a pleasant menstrum for administration of same. Our Compound Elixirs will be found described in another portion of this work.

Those who desire our articles should specify them as Keith's, when ordering of the druggists.

We would tender our sincere thanks to the medical profession for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us for the past twenty-three years, and at the same time present the assurance, that it shall be our aim to supply them with reliable, pure, and positive medicines.

Respectfully,

B. KEITH & CO.

ACONITIN.

Derived from—*Aconitum Napellus*.

Common names—*Wolf's-bane and Monk's-hood*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Diaphoretic, diuretic, anti-spasmodic, and narcotic*.

Used in all diseases arising from suppressed peripherist secretions, as well as in all chronic diseases of the fibrous membranes, muscles, periosteum, in exudations and paralytic nervous diseases which arise from local metastatic, rheumatic and arthritic affections of the nerves, asthenic and torpid dropsies, rheumatism, asthma, scrofula, syphilitic and mercurial pains in the bones, scabies, ophthalmia, etc.

Dose, one-twenty-fourth to one-twelfth of one grain.

CON. TINC. ACONITUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Aconitin.

Dose, 1 to 5 drops.

ALETRIN.

Derived from—*Aletris Farinosa*.

Common names—*Star Grass, Blazing Star, etc.*

Properties—*Tonic, emetic and cathartic*.

Employment—*Amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, dyspepsia, and as a tonic for the female generative organs.*

Dose, from one-half to two grains.

CON. TINC. ALETRIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Aletrin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

ALNUIN.

Derived from—*Alnus Rubra*.

Common names—*Tag Alder, and Swamp Alder*.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Alterative, styptic, emmenagogue, resolvent, tonic, and sub-astringent*.

Employment—*Scrofula, eruptions of the skin, rheumatism, internal or external hemorrhage, syphilis, and whenever an alterative is required*.

From thirty years experience in the use of this article, both in crude and concentrated forms, we have learned to value it highly in all cases of chronic and acute inflammation of stomach and bowels. Also in all cases of hemorrhage. By applying the Alnuin to external cuts and bruises, and binding up the parts the hemorrhage will be arrested. In cases of Syphilis, we know of no one remedy that we value as highly. Its action upon the false membrane of the stomach and bowels, is superior to anything we have ever used.

Dose, two to ten grains.

CON. TINC. ALNUS.

Properties etc., similar to Alnuin.

Dose, from 10 to 60 drops.

ELIXIR ALNUIN COMP. (See Elixirs.)

AMPELOPSIN.

Derived from—*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*.

Common names—*Woodbine, American Ivy, Five-leaved Ivy, Virginia Creeper, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of Root and Vine, and Twigs*.

Properties—*Alterative, diuretic, expectorant, anti-syphilitic, astringent, and tonic*.

Employment—*Scrofula, cutaneous diseases, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, dropsy, syphilis, diarrhea, and rheumatism*. Valuable in the treatment of venereal diseases,

scrofula, dermoid affections, bronchitis, and other derangements of the respiratory system, and in all cases in which an alterative is required.

Dose two to four grains.

CON. TINC. AMPELOPSIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Ampelopsin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

APOCYNIN.

Derived from—*Apocynum Cannabinum*.

Common names—*Black Indian Hemp, Dog's-bane, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative, tonic, and vermifuge.*

Used in drosy, dyspepsia, scrofula, rheumatism, consumption, atonic conditions of the stomach, kidneys, and lacteal vessels, and in convalescing stage of typhoid and other fevers, dysentery, and other forms of acute diseases. Also, for destroying the *ascaris vermicularis*.

In small doses, say from one-fourth to one-half of one grain, APOCYNIN is diaphoretic, expectorant, stimulant, and diuretic, and as such is employed in intermittent and remittent fevers, pneumonia, pleuritis, acute rheumatism, and other febrile disorders. In large doses it is a violent emeto-cathartic.

Average Dose, one-half to one grain.

CON. TINC. APOCYNUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Apocynin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

ATROPIN.

Derived from—*Atropa Belladonna*.

Common names—*Belladonna, and Deadly Nightshade.*

Part used—*The Leaves.*

Properties—*Narcotic, anodyne, anti-spasmodic, alterative, resolvent, diaphoretic, and diuretic.*

Used in all diseases, particularly of a chronic character, which are based upon an abnormally increased sensibility, such as mania, melancholy, epilepsy, whooping cough, chronic neuralgia, hydrophobia, amaurosa, etc. Used also in indurations of the glandular organs, in the commencing stages of scirrhus, obstructions and retarded circulation of the abdomen, dropsies, obstructed catamenias, etc., and as a prophylactic in scarlatina.

Dose, one-twenty-fourth to one-twelfth of one grain.

CON. TINC. ATROPA.

Properties and employment similar to Atropin.
Dose 1 to 5 drops.

ASCLEPIN.

Derived from—*Asclepias Tuberosa*.

Common names—*Pleurisy Root, White Root, Wind Root, Colic Root, Butterfly Weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, anti-spasmodic, carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, laxative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Fever of every type, pneumonia, croup, peritonitis, pleuritis, rheumatism, colic, colds, coughs, hepatic derangements, constipation, whooping cough, hysteria, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea, menorrhagia, and in inflammatory diseases of whatever type.*

Exercises an especial influence over the serous tissues ; gives prompt relief in flatulent colic ; of great value during the febrile stage of dysentery ; used for triturating with Gelsemin, Veratrin, Hyoscyamin, Podophyllin, Sanguinarin, etc., to qualify their action. Its power is increased by administering in warm water.

Dose, two to four grains.

CON. TINC. ASCLEPIAS.

Properties and employment similar to Asclepin.
Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

BAPTISIN.

Derived from—*Baptisia Tinctoria*.

Common names—*Wild Indigo*, *Horsefly Weed*, etc.

Properties—*Alterative, emetic, laxative, stimulant, emmenagogue, tonic and anti-septic.*

Employment—*Amenorrhea and defective menstruation, erysipelas, hepatic disorders, whenever an alterative is indicated, and in scarlatina and typhoid fevers, and in all diseases that have a putrescent tendency.*

It has also been used with very satisfactory results in some forms of rheumatism and pneumonia. It is unsafe to use during the period of utero-gestation, as it is capable of producing abortion. It excites the glandular system powerfully, which entitles it to the appellation of resolvent.

Externally it is a valuable remedy for all kinds of ulcers, even the foulest, either gangrenous, eating, or syphilitic. Also for ulcerated sore throat, mercurial sore mouth, sore nipples, chronic sore eyes, and in short every ulcerous affection. It may be sprinkled upon the surface of the sore, made into an ointment, or in a poultice with elm bark.

Dose, from one to three grains.

CON. TINC. BAPTISIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Baptisin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

BAROSMIN.

Derived from—*Barosma Crenata*.

Common name—*Buchu*.

Part used—*The Leaves*.

Properties—*Diuretic, alterative, diaphoretic, tonic, stimulant and anti-spasmodic.*

Employment—*Gravel, catarrh of the bladder, disease of the prostate gland, hematuria, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, cutaneous diseases, gonorrhoea, gleet, leucorrhoea, etc.*

Dose, two to three grains.

CON. TINC. BAROSMA.

Properties, etc., similar to Barosmin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

BETIN.

Derived from—*Beta Vulgaris*.

Common name—*Garden Beets*.

Part used—*The Beets*.

Properties—*Resolvent, and emmenagogue*.

Employment—*To act on vitiated secretions of stomach and bowels, etc.,*

In doses of three grains, repeated three times a day, it is said to act as an emmenagogue.

Dose, from two to four grains.

BRONCHITIS DROPS.

R.—*Rumex Crispus, Rhus Glabra, Hyoscyamus Niger, Uvularia Perfoliata, Cyprripedium Pubescens*.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, stimulant, sedative, nervine, and astringent*.

An invaluable remedy in the cure of bronchitis. In the treatment of bronchitis and throat diseases, these drops should be applied once or twice a day as far as possible, to the parts affected, especially in laryngitis.

Dose, from five to ten drops, to be repeated according to the urgency of the case.

CON. TINC. CANNABIS IND.

From—*Indian Hemp*.

Properties—*Narcotic, anodyne, etc.*

Employment—*Neuralgia, tetanus. convulsions, hysteria, mental depression, etc.*

Dose, 5 to 10 drops.

OIL OF CAPSICUM.

Derived from—*Capsicum Annuum*.

Common name—*Cayenne Pepper*.

Part used—*The Fruit*.

Properties—*Stimulant, anti-septic, and rubefacient*.

Employment—*Dyspepsia, constipation, remittent and scarlet fevers, coughs, colds, hoarseness, cholera, suspended animation, rheumatism, passive hemorrhages, and whenever a pure and powerful stimulant is needed.*

In the treatment of scarlet fever, and malignant sore throat, it is a most valuable remedy, both internally and as a gargle. As a gargle it must be greatly diluted. As a rubefacient, it is an elegant remedy. It acts very speedily, and is not liable to produce vesication. One drachm of the oil, in from four to eight ounces of alcohol, makes a strong rubefacient liniment. In this form it is beneficially used in rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, or, in very severe cases, it may be used of full strength.

Dose, as a stimulant, one-half to one drop on a little sugar. After thoroughly triturating it with sugar it may be dissolved in a little hot water, if desired.

CAULOPHYLLIN.

Derived from—*Caulophyllum Thalictroides*.

Common name—*Blue Cohosh, Squaw Root, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, alterative, tonic, emmenagogue, parturifacient, diaphoretic, diuretic, and vermifuge.*

Employment—*Amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, to promote delivery, after-pains, dyspepsia, rheumatism, dropsy, whooping cough, hic-cough, hysteria, hysteritis, aphthous sore mouth, to expel worms, etc.*

For relieving after-pains, particularly when combined with Cypripedin and Scutellarin, it is very efficient. As a preparatory parturient given in moderate doses, every night at bed-time for several weeks previous to confinement, it allays cramps, false pains, and other unpleasant symptoms. In atonic conditions of the uterus, passive hemor-

rhage, congestive dysmenorrhea, and prolapsus uteri, it has proved of much efficacy. When used to expedite delivery in cases of debility, fatigue or want of uterine energy, the dose should be repeated every thirty or sixty minutes.

Dose, as an alterative, one to three grains; for other purposes, two to five grains.

CON. TINC. CAULOPHYLLUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Caulophyllin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

CERASEIN.

Derived from—*Cerasus Virginiana*.

Common name—*Choke Cherry*.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Tonic, anti-periodic, diaphoretic, febrifuge, anti-spasmodic, and slightly astringent.*

Employment—*Intermittent and other fevers, debility, indigestion, chorea, hysteria, spermatorrhea, passive hemorrhages, chronic cough, the convalescing stages of diarrhea, dysentery, etc.*

The Cerasein is one of the most important and valuable acquisitions made to Materia Medica of late years. It supplies a necessity long felt by practitioners for a substitute for quinine in certain conditions of the system wherein the latter is inadmissible.

In the treatment of ague and fever, according to the experience of many practitioners, it is unequalled. It is alike applicable in the treatment of fevers of every type, and the convalescing stages of all acute diseases.

Dose, two to ten grains, repeated as desired.

CON. TINC. CERASUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Cerasein.

Dose, 10 to 25 drops.

COMP. CERASEIN PILLS—S. C.

Cerasein	} 1 gr.
Quinine	
Gelsemin	

Employed in cases of Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and where a general tonic is indicated.

Dose—3 pills, every three hours during the interval, to break chill; 3 pills every four hours, for two days after chill is broken; and 3 pills every four hours on *sixth day* from last chill, to guard the *seventh day*, or periodic return. Take same care on the 13th, 20th and 27th days, to guard the 14th, 21st and 28th days. If above directions are followed a sure cure can be guaranteed. In cases where the bowels are constipated, use the Comp. Podophyllin Pills in such doses, and as often as may be indicated.

ELIXIR CERASEIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

CON. TINC. CHAMOMILE.

Common name—*Chamomile Flowers*.

Properties—*Tonic, carminative, and in large doses emetic*.

Employment—*Dyspepsia, flatulency, colic, and in painful menstruation*.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

CHELONIN.

Derived from—*Chelone Glabra*.

Common names—*Belmony, Snake Head, Turtlebloom, Turtle Head, Salt Rheum*.

Part used—*The Herb*.

Properties—*Laxative, tonic, and vermifuge*.

Employment—*Dyspepsia, jaundice, constipation, and to expel worms*.

Especially valuable in the treatment of hepatic disorders.

Dose, one to two grains, repeated if desired.

CON. TINC. CHELONE.

Properties, etc., similar to Chelonin.

Dose, 5 to 10 drops.

CHIMAPHILIN.

Derived from—*Chimaphila Umbelata*.

Common names—*Prince's Pine, Pipsissewa, Wintergreen, Pyrola, Ground Holly, etc.*

Part used—*The Plant*.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, and astringent*.

Employment—*Scrofula, rheumatism, dropsy, gonorrhea, strangury, gravel, etc.*

Especially useful in the treatment of chronic rheumatism; used in all vitiated conditions of the blood and fluids, skin diseases, and whenever an alterative, resolvent and tonic is indicated.

Dose, two to three grains.

CON. TINC. CHIMAPHILA.

Properties, etc., similar to Chimaphilin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

CHIONANTHIN.

Derived from—*Chionanthus Virginica*.

Common names—*Fringe Tree, Old Man's Beard, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root*.

Properties—*Aperient, alterative, diuretic, tonic, and resolvent*.

Employment—*Bilious and typhoid fevers, jaundice and ague*.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains, to be given as indicated.

CON. TINC. CHIONANTHUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Chionanthin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

COLLINSONIN.

Derived from—*Collinsonia Canadensis*.

Common names—*Hardback, Stone Root, Ox Balm, Knot Root, Healall, Rich Weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, alterative, resolvent, and diuretic.*

Employment—*Diarrhea, dysentery, gout, gravel, dropsy, catarrh of the bladder, leucorrhœa, hemorrhoids, colic, cramps, indigestion, etc.*

The most remarkable influences of the Collinsonin are observable in hemorrhoids and other diseases of the rectum.

The most inveterate and chronic cases are relieved, and frequently cured by means of this remedy, combined with Juglandin and Leptandrin, or Euonymin; above should be given three times a day, in severe cases.

Dose. two to four grains.

CON. TINC. COLLINSONIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Collinsonin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

CON. COLLINSONIA COMPOUND

R

Con. Tinc. Collinsonia.

“ “ Leptandrin.

“ “ Juglandin, a a $\frac{z}{3}$ i

“ “ Gelsemin, $\frac{3}{3}$ ii

Mix.

Dose, from fifteen to sixty drops, to be repeated as may be required.

Useful in all cases where an alterative and laxative is indicated, that will not produce irritation of the Alimentary Canal.

ELIXIR COLLINSONIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

COLOCYNTHIN.

Derived from—*Cucumis Colocynthis*.

Common names—*Colocynth*, *Bitter Cucumber*.

Part used—*The Fruit*.

Properties—*An irritant hydrogogue cathartic*.

Employment—*Obstinate quartan fevers, atonic jaundice, indolent dropsies, amenorrhea, worms, chronic nervous affections, etc.*

Dose, one-fourth to one grain.

CON. TINC. COLOCYNTHIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Colocynthin.

Dose, 2 to 8 drops.

CORNIN.

Derived from—*Cornus Florida*.

Common names—*Dogwood*, *Borwood*, *Flowering Cornel*, etc.

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, anti-periodic, and astringent*.

Employment—*Intermittent and other fevers, indigestion, debility, and the convalescing stages of many acute diseases*.

Used chiefly as a substitute for quinine where a peculiar idiosyncrasy forbids the use of the latter article. It is considered by some the best native substitute for the bark that we have. But it possesses other properties not less valuable than its anti-periodic power. In that distressing symptom of indigestion, termed heartburn, it gives prompt relief. It has also gained considerable reputation in the cure of leucorrhea, chronic diarrhea, and dysentery.

Dose, two to four grains.

CON. TINC. CORNUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Cornin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

CORYDALIN.

Derived from—*Corydalis Formosa*.

Common names—*Turkey Corn, Turkey Pea, Stagger-weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, anti-syphilitic, anti-scorbutic, resolvent, etc.*

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilis, cutaneous diseases, dropsy, debility, etc.*

The average dose of the Corydalin is two grains. It seldom or never disagrees with the stomach, and may be employed as a tonic in irritable conditions of that organ.

CON. TINC. CORYDALIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Corydalin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

CYPRIPEDIN.

Derived from—*Cypripedium Pubescens*.

Common names—*Wild Ladies' Slipper, Yellow Umbel, Nerve Root, American Valerian, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, nercine, tonic, narcotic, and diaphoretic.*

Employment—*Hysteria, chorea, nervous headache, neuralgia, hypochondria, nervous irritability, fevers, debility, etc.*

There are many cases of idiosyncrasy, etc., where opium does not act kindly. In these cases, and as a general nerve, the Cypripedin is very beneficially used. Those cases of hysteria, chorea, nervous headache, neuralgia, hypochondriasis, etc., which are aggravated, or not relieved, by opium, this article is used with very happy results. It is also very beneficially used in all cases of nervous irritability, nervous headache, and is far preferable to administer to children than any of the preparations of Opium. There

is no danger of its producing constipation, and its tonic property renders it very serviceable in diseases of debility. It may be used in all cases where it is desirable to quiet the nervous system.

Dose, one to three grains.

CON. TINC. CYPRIPIEDIUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Cypripedin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

DIGITALIN.

Derived from—*Digitalis Purpurea*.

Common name—*Fox-glove*.

Part used—*The Leaves*.

Properties—*Narcotic, arterial sedative, alterative, resolvent, diuretic, anti-septic, etc.*

Employment—*Dropsies, pneumonia—both acute and chronic, hemoptysis, neuralgia, mania, epilepsy, pertussis, asthma, rheumatism, disease of the heart—both functional and organic, croup, nervous affections of almost every type, to prevent abortion, glandular diseases, fever, and inflammations generally; also in scrofulous affections, chronic exanthema, local edema, ulcers, tumors, diseases of the bones and joints, etc.*

Digitalin exercises a powerful influence over the absorbent system, hence its indication in cases of dropsical effusions. It has the reputation of possessing cumulative properties, but this, we think, may be avoided by duly neutralizing the acidity of the system previous to his exhibition. Its use implies the necessity of much caution.

Dose, from one-eighth to one-half of one grain.

CON. TINC. DIGITALIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Digitalin.

Dose, 1 to 4 drops.

DIOSCOREIN.

Derived from—*Dioscorea Villosa*.

Common names—*Wild Yam, Colic Root, Devil's Bones, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, expectorant, and diaphoretic.*

Employment—*Bilious colic, cholera morbus, nausea attending pregnancy, spasms, coughs, hepatic disorders, after-pains, flatulence, dysmenorrhea, and in all cases where an anti-spasmodic is required.*

Especially useful in the treatment of bilious colic and cholera morbus. It is prompt, safe, and reliable.

Dose, from one-half to four grains, repeated as required in different cases.

CON. TINC. DIOSCOREA.

Properties, etc., similar to Dioscorein.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops, which can be repeated as desired.

CON. TINC. EPIGEA REPENS.

Common name—*Trailing Arbutus, May Flower.*

Properties—*Diuretic and astringent.*

Employment—*In diseases of urinary organs.*

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

ERGOTIN.

Derived from—*Ergota. (Secale Cornutum).*

Common names—*Ergot, Smut Rye.*

Properties—*Emmenagogue and parturient.*

Employment—*To produce uterine contraction, and for painful menstruation.*

Dose, from one-sixteenth to one-half of one grain, repeated as may be needed.

CON. TINC. ERGOTA.

Properties, etc., similar to Ergotin.

Dose, 1 to 8 drops.

OIL ERGOT.

Properties, etc., similar to Ergotin.

Dose, 1 to 4 drops.

OIL OF ERIGERON.

Derived from—*Erigeron Canadense*.

Common names—*Fire Weed, Canada Fleabane, Colt's Tail, Scabious, etc.*

Part used—*The Plant.*

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, and diuretic.*

Employment—*Uterine hemorrhage, hemoptysis, hematemesis, hematuria, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, uterine leucorrhea, gonorrhea, gravel, and all other affections of the urinary apparatus. Locally, in rheumatic affections, enlargement of the tonsils, neuralgia, spinal irritation, etc.*

Dose, two to four drops, triturated with sugar.

ERYTHROXYLIN.

Derived from—*Erythroxylon Coca.*

Common name—*South American Coca.*

Part used—*The Leaves.*

Properties—*Nervine and stimulant.*

Employment—*To increase nervous action, etc.*

Dose, one-quarter to one grain.

CON. TINC. ERYTHROXYLON.

Properties, etc., similar to Erythroxylin.

Dose, five to twenty drops.

EUONYMIN.

Derived from—*Euonymus Americanus.*

Common names—*Wauhoo, Burning Bush, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Tonic, laxative, alterative, and expectorant.*

Employment—*Dyspepsia, constipation, dropsy, hepatic torpor, and affections of the respiratory system.*

It is one of the most valuable agents for the relief of obstinate constipation. This medicine is successfully used

in the treatment of dyspepsia, torpid liver, and dropsy. It imparts tone to the stomach, and activity to the digestive organs.

Dose, one-half to three grains, repeated according to case.

CON. TINC. EUONYMUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Euonymin.

Dose, 4 to 12 drops.

EUPATORIN (PERFO.)

Derived from—*Eupatorium Perfoliatum*.

Common names—*Boneset, Thoroughwort, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb*.

Properties—*Aperient, emetic, diaphoretic, febrifuge, alterative, resolvent, and tonic.*

Employment—*Intermittent, remittent, typhoid, and other fevers, coughs, colds, influenza, catarrh, dyspepsia, debility, etc.*

Dose, one to three grains.

CON. TINC. EUPATORIUM (PERFO.)

Properties, etc., similar to Eupatorin Perfo.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

EUPATORIN (PURPU.) (EUPURPURIN.)

Derived from—*Eupatorium Purpureum*.

Common names—*Queen of the Meadow, Gravel-weed, Joe-pye, Trumpet-weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Diuretic, stimulant, astringent and tonic.*

Employment—*Gravel, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, hematuria, hematemesis, hemoptysis, dysentery, whooping cough, asthma, etc.*

Dose, one to four grains, repeated according to case.

CON. TINC. EUPATORIUM (PURPU.)

Properties, etc., similar to Eupatorin (Purpu.)

Dose, 4 to 12 drops.

FRAZERIN.

Derived from—*Fraseria Carolinensis*.

Common name—*American Colombo*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, and mildly astringent*.

Employment—*Indigestion, debility, diarrhea, night-sweats, hysteria, gracelly disorders, etc.*

Frazerin is a special tonic and stimulant to the digestive organs, and particularly to the mucous membranes of the liver and other viscera concerned in digestion and assimilation. It possesses no laxative properties, but, on the contrary, is slightly astringent. As a tonic it will be accepted by the stomach when other tonics are rejected, and its employment is admissible in the most extreme cases of debility, by virtue of its kindly influences upon this and the surrounding organs.

Dose, one to three grains.

CON. TINC. FRAZERIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Frazerin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

GELSEMIN.

Derived from—*Gelseminum Sempervirens*.

Common names—*Yellow Jessamine, Wild Jessamine, Woodbine, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root*.

Properties—*Febrifuge, nervine, anti-spasmodic, relaxant, alterative, emmenagogue, parturifacient, styptic, and narcotic*.

Employment—*Fevers, pneumonia, pleuritis, rheumatism, hysteria, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, gonorrhea, chorea, spermatorrhea, epilepsy, paralysis, after-pains, convulsions, hic-cough, whooping cough, to expel worms, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera-infantum, dysentery, neuralgia, anæmia, diseases of the eye, ear, to produce sleep, and for destruction of animal-culas in the body.*

Especially valuable in the treatment of fevers and hem-

orrhage of every kind; combined with Quinine, Hydrastin, or Cerasein, it is valuable in the treatment of intermittent fever.

In acute diseases it is better to give the Gelsemin in doses of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of one grain every one, two, or three hours.

The following recipe has been found very efficacious in the treatment of spermatorrhea.

R—Gelsemin - - - grs. viij.
 Lupulin - - - " xlvij.

Mix and divide into sixteen powders, give one at night, on retiring. It is an invaluable remedy in dysentery:—Give one-tenth to one-quarter of one grain after each evacuation, until cured.

Average dose, one-eighth to one grain.

Residents in a warm climate require more of the Gelsemin, than those in a cold one.

CON. TINC. GELSEMINUM.

Properties, etc., same as Gelsemin.

Its action is much quicker than the powder, consequently is preferred in acute cases.

Dose, 2 to 10 drops, repeated as may be necessary.

An over dose, or too frequent repetition will cause "*double vision*," (the constitutional effect on the eye.)

CON. TINC. GENTIANA.

Common name—*Gentian*.

Properties—*Tonic*.

Employment—*In all cases where a tonic is required.*

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

GERANIIN.

Derived from—*Geranium Maculatum*.

Common names—*Crane's-bill*, *Purple Crow-foot*, *Alum Root*, *Spotted Geranium*, etc.

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, and anti-septic.*

Employment—*Dysentery, diarrhea, hemoptysis, hematuria, passive hemorrhages, aphous or mouths, leucorrhea, gleet, diabetes, and all affections of the mucous surfaces.*

In its action it differs somewhat from astringents generally, in promoting instead of suppressing the secretive power of the mucous surfaces, and leaving them moist and invigorated in their functions.

The Geraniin is an excellent remedial in the treatment of dysentery and diarrhea, after the use of proper evacuants; also, in the latter stages of cholera infantum.

It has checked the vomiting in cholera when other means failed.

Dose, one to three grains.

CON. TINC. GERANIUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Geraniin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

OIL GINGER. (JAMAICA).

Derived from—*Zingiber Officinale.*

Common name—*Ginger.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Stimulant, carminative, sialagogue, rubefacient, and stomachic.*

Employment—*Flatulency, pains and cramps in the stomach and where a pure stimulant is required.*

Dose, one drop.

CON. TINC. GINGER.

Properties, etc., similar to Oil Ginger, (Jamaica.)

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

GOSSYPIN.

Derived from—*Gossypium Herbaceum*

Common name—*Cotton Root.*

Part used—*Bark of Root.*

The bark of the Cotton Root has been highly recommended as an emmenagogue and diuretic. We have prepared the Gossypin at the earnest request of several physicians who have used the crude article to a great extent.

Dose, from one to five grains.

CON. TINC. GOSSYPIUM.

Employment, same as Gossypin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops, to be repeated as may be deemed best.

HAMAMELIN.

Derived from—*Hamamelis Virginica.*

Common names—*Witch Hazel, Winter-bloom, Spotted Alder, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Astringent, tonic, and sedative.*

Employment—*Diarrhea, dysentery, hemorrhages, stomatitis, leucorrhœa, gleet, etc.*

Average dose, one to three grains.

CON. TINC. HAMAMELIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Hamamelin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

HELONIN.

Derived from—*Helonias Dioica.*

Common names—*Unicorn, False Unicorn, Drooping Starwort, Helonias, Devil's Bit, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, vermifuge, and emmenagogue.*

Employment—*Prolapsus uteri, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, to prevent miscarriage, dyspepsia, worms, etc.*

No agent of the *Materia Medica* better deserves the name of *uterine tonic* than the Helonin. Especially useful in debility of the uterus and its appendages.

In chronic gastritis, and in the convalescing stage of acute diseases, where there is much gastric irritability, it will be tolerated by the stomach when other tonics are rejected.

Dose, two to four grains.

CON. TINC. HELONIAS.

Properties, etc., similar to Helonin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

ELIXIR HELONIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

CON. TINC. HYDRANGÆA.

Common names—*Hydrangæa*, *Seven Barks*, etc.

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, cathartic, diuretic, and lithontriptic.*

Employment—*For gravel, etc.*

Dose, 15 to 30 drops.

HYDRASTIN.

Derived from—*Hydrastis Canadensis*.

Common names—*Golden Seal*, *Yellow Puccoon*, *Ground Raspberry*, *Tumeric Root*, etc.

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Laxative, cholagogue, alterative, resolvent, tonic, diuretic, anti-septic, etc.*

Employment—*Leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, gleet, cystitis, fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, piles, ophthalmia, otorrhœa, catarrh, and all diseases involving the mucous surfaces.*

Hydrastin exercises an especial influence over mucous surfaces. Its action in this respect is so manifest that the indications for its employment can not be mistaken. Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a cholagogue and deobstruent it has few equals. In affections of the spleen, mesentery, and abdominal viscera generally, it is an efficient and reliable remedy. Also in

scrofula, glandular diseases generally, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, debility, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, constipation, piles, and all morbid and critical discharges.

Dose, one to two grains.

CON. TINC. HYDRASTIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Hydrastin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

HYDRASTIN MURIATE.

Properties—*Tonic and diuretic.*

Employment—*Whenever a pure tonic and diuretic is desired.*

Dose, one to three grains.

HYDRASTIN SULPHATE.

Properties, employment, etc., same as *Muriate*.

Dose, one to two grains.

ELIXIR HYDRASTIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

HYOSCYAMIN.

Derived from—*Hyoscyamus Niger*.

Common name—*Henbane*.

Part used—*The Herb*.

Properties—*Anodyne, anti-spasmodic, soporific, sedative, narcotic, diuretic, and laxative.*

Employment—*Neuralgia, gout, rheumatism, asthma, whooping cough, croup, chronic cough, hyperaesthesia, cramps, convulsions, nervous pains, catarrhal affections, bronchitis, laryngitis, etc.*

In large doses, narcotic and dangerous. In medicinal doses, it is anodyne, soporific, anti-spasmodic, and laxative. Usually given where Opium disagrees, or where constipation is to be avoided.

Dose, one-eighth to one grain.

CON. TINC. HYOSCIAMUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Hyoscyamin.

Dose, 4 to 12 drops.

IRISIN.

Derived from—*Iris Versicolor*.

Common name—*Blue Flag*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, sialagogue, laxative, diuretic, anti-syphilitic, vermifuge, etc.*

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilis, gonorrhea, dropsy, rheumatism, glandular swellings, eruptions of the skin, and affections of the liver and spleen.*

Irisin is justly esteemed as one of our most valuable alteratives.

Dose, two to four grains.

CON. TINC. IRIS VER.

Properties, etc., similar to Irisin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

JALAPIN.

Derived from—*Ipomœa Jalapa*.

Common name—*Jalap*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*An irritant hydrogogue cathartic.*

Employment—*Dropsy, fevers, and whenever a powerful local cathartic is indicated.*

Dose, three grains.

CON. TINC. JALAPA.

Properties, etc., similar to Jalapin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

JUGLANDIN.

Derived from—*Juglans Cinerea*.

Common names—*Butternut, White Walnut, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, chologogue, laxative, deobstruent, detergent and diuretic, and in large doses emetic and cathartic.*

Employment—*Fevers, dysentery, dyspepsia, piles, jaundice, hepatic disorders, and diseases of the urinary apparatus.*

In large doses, emetic and cathartic. In small doses, laxative, chologogue, deobstruent, detergent, diuretic, and alterative. Of exceeding value in the treatment of those fevers attended with gastric and enteric irritability, dysentery, habitual constipation, jaundice, dyspepsia, the various affections of the urinary apparatus, piles, and all visceral derangements. It operates without irritation, and leaves the bowels in a soluble condition.

Dose, two to five grains.

CON. TINC. JUGLANS.

Properties, etc., similar to Juglandin.

Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

CON. TINC. KRAMERIA.

Common name—*Rhatany.*

Properties—*Astringent and slightly tonic.*

Employment—*Dysentery, chronic diarrhea, hemorrhage, (internal and external.)*

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

LEONTODIN.

Derived from—*Leontodon Taraxacum.*

Common name—*Dandelion.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, diuretic, and aperient.*

It is applicable to the diseases of the digestive organs and to hepatic derangements. It is used in congestion and chronic inflammation of the liver and spleen, in dropsical affections dependent on obstructions of the abdominal viscera. It is contra-indicated in acute inflammatory diseases.

Dose, two to four grains.

CON. TINC. TARAXACUM.

Properties and employment, similar to Leontodin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

LEPTANDRIN.

Derived from—*Leptandra Virginica*.

Common names—*Black Root, Culver's Root, Culver's*.

Physic, etc.

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, deobstruent, cholagogue, laxative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Ferers of every type, dysentery, diarrhea, amyloid and fatty degeneration, diabetes, cholera infantum, dyspepsia, jaundice, piles, laryngitis, bronchitis, etc.*

It is one of the very best medicines known, to correct and stimulate the hepatic secretions in those cases where it is desirable not to produce debility by drastic alvine evacuations. It operates silently, yet surely.

Combined with Collinsonin, it is especially valuable in the treatment of chronic dysentery and diarrhea, for the treatment of children and delicate females, and many chronic diseases, where there is deficiency of the proper biliary secretion, and where, from the advanced stage of the disease, the former use of drastic cathartics rendering their repetition inadmissible, or any inflammatory condition of the stomach and bowels; the bowels can be moved and the secretions regulated with Leptandrin without danger of further prostration. It is very efficacious in the treatment of dysentery, diarrhea, and cholera infantum. In these diseases it is usually given in small doses, with Gelsemin, and repeated every one or two hours. The

marked success which has attended the use of the Leptandrin, in the treatment of summer complaints, demands for it a more prominent place in our *Materia Medica*, and further observations as to its therapeutic effects. It is also used with marked success in typhoid fever, intermittent, dyspepsia, jaundice, piles, biliary derangements, combined with Hydrastin or Quinine. Valuable in the treatment of chronic laryngitis, bronchitis, and other affections of the throat and chest. Leptandrin is used with Podophyllin to qualify the action of the latter. *The Leptandrin as prepared by us, will not harden by exposure to heat and moisture.*

Dose, two to four grains.

CON. TINC. LEPTANDRIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Leptandrin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

LOBELIN.

Derived from—*Lobelia Inflata*.

Common names—*Indian Tobacco, Emetic Wood, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb.*

Properties—*Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, nervine, anti-spasmodic, diuretic, resolvent, and relaxant.*

Employment—*Croup, pneumonia, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, influenza, catarrh, hysteria, chorea, convulsions, poisoning, suspended animation, tetanus, false labor pains, sick headache, epilepsy, neuralgia, febrile diseases, cutaneous eruptions, etc.*

Dose, as an emetic, from one to three grains in warm water; repeated, if necessary, in ten minutes, until effect is produced.

As a diaphoretic and expectorant, from one-quarter to one-half of one grain.

In most cases it is better to give a small quantity of Lobelin, and repeat as often as may be necessary.

Dose, from one-quarter to three grains.

CON. TINC. LOBELIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Lobelin.

Dose, as an emetic, from one to four fluid drachms.

As a diaphoretic and expectorant, from five to twenty drops.

OLEO-RESIN OF LOBELIA INFLATA.

Properties—*Emetic, relaxant, expectorant, etc.*

Above is often made into pills and ointment.

Dose, one to three grains.

OIL OF LOBELIA INFLATA.

This is the fixed oil of the seed.

Properties similar to the Lobelia.

The oil is given in doses of two to five drops, triturated with a little loaf sugar, to be repeated as occasion may demand. It is also used in combination with the Oils of Capsicum and Stillingia, for an external application in many cases.

LUPULIN.

Derived from—*Humulus Lupulus*.

Common name—*Hops*.

Part used—*The Strobiles, or Cones*.

Properties—*Nervine, hypnotic, febrifuge, diuretic, and tonic*.

Employment—*Dyspepsia, delirium tremens, hysteria, after-pains, chordee, spermatorrhea, intermittent fevers, etc.*

The Lupulin under consideration should not be confounded with the pollen of the hops, sometimes, though improperly, called Lupulin.

In chronic gastritis it is invaluable. Procures sleep, without producing the narcotic effects of Opium, or constipating the bowels, and does not disorder the stomach. See article on Gelsemin.

Dose, one to two grains.

CON. TINC. HUMULUS LUP.

Properties and employment similar to Lupulin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

ELIXIR LUPULIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

LYCOPIN.

Derived from—*Lycopus Virginicus*.

Common names—*Water Horehound, Bugle Weed, Sweet Bugle, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb.*

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, sedative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Incipient phthisis, hemoptysis, hematemesis, hematuria, uterine and other hemorrhages, diabetes, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, cardiac affections, etc.*

One of the very best remedies of its class. In the treatment of hemoptysis and diabetes it has been found of peculiar and exceeding efficacy.

Average dose, from one to four grains.

CON. TINC. LYCOPUS

Properties, etc., similar to Lycopin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

MACROTIN, OR CIMICIFUGIN.

Derived from—*Cimicifuga Racemosa*.

Common names—*Black Cohosh, Deer Weed, Rattle Root, Black Snake Root, Square Root, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, anti-spasmodic, stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, resolvent, nervine, emmenagogue, parturient, tonic, and narcotic.*

Employment—*Amenorrhea, leucorrhea, dysmenorrhea, hysteria, chorea, chlorosis, to facilitate delivery, rheumatism, coughs, colds, asthma, whooping cough, phthisis, small-pox, croup, convulsions, epilepsy, neuralgia, scrofula, indigestion,*

prolapsus uteri, gonorrhea, gleet, spermatorrhea, intermittent fever, cutaneous diseases, bronchitis, laryngitis, etc.

As a parturient, the Macroton is a remedy of considerable merit. It is quite as sure to increase the contractile power of the uterus as the Ergot, but is not as violent in its effects in cases where the safety of the child would be endangered by the administration of the *secale cornutum*, this article may be safely given.

Dose, one to two grains three times per day. As a parturient two to three grains, to be repeated in from thirty to sixty minutes, if necessary.

CON. TINC. MACROTYS.

Properties, etc., similar to Macroton.

Dose, 1 to 10 drops.

OIL MALE FERN.

Derived from—*Aspidium Filix Mas.*

Common name—*Male Fern.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Anthelmintic, etc.*

Employment—*To aid in expelling tape worm, and other parasites.*

Dose, eight to twenty drops, to be repeated as case requires.

MENISPERMIN.

Derived from—*Menispermum Canadense.*

Common names—*Yellow Parilla, Moonseed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, laxative, diuretic, stimulant, and resolvent.*

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilitic infections, cutaneous eruptions, gout, rheumatism, hepatic torpor, constipation, loss of appetite, indigestion, glandular enlargements, etc.*

The Menispermin is a remedy of positive and remarkable value.

On account of the stimulant, tonic, alterative and resolvent properties of the Menispermin, it is highly beneficial

in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, and tuberculous affections. When desirable to increase the stimulant effect, it may be joined with Xanthoxylin; and when the circulation is much enfeebled, accompanied with coldness of the extremities, with Sanguinarin. Menispermmin is highly useful in gravelly disorders and dropsy. It stimulates the functions of the absorbent system, and promotes the depurative action of the kidneys, resolving calculous deposits, and favoring their expulsion. In all affections of the glandular system we would recommend it as worthy of the confidence of the profession.

Medium dose, two grains.

CON. TINC. MENISPERMUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Menispermmin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

MYRICIN.

Derived from—*Myrica Cerifera*.

Common name—*Bayberry*.

Part used—*Bark of the Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, astringent, stimulant, diuretic, anti-spasmodic, styptic, and anti-syphilitic*.

Employment—*Apthous affections, scrofula, diarrhea, dysentery, jaundice, leucorrhea, catarrh, polypus, fistula, suppression of urine, to allay false labor pains, burns, chancres and wherever a stimulating astringent is needed,*

In cases of atony of the digestive apparatus, and general debility, it will be found one of the most serviceable agents in the *Materia Medica*. As an alterative the Myricin is a medicine of considerable value, but must be given in combination with some laxative, to obviate its constipating tendency. It is successfully used in scrofula, dysentery, diarrhea and where astringents or alteratives are indicated.

Average dose, one to three grains.

CON. TINC. MYRICA.

Properties, etc., similar to Myricin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

PHYTOLACIN.

Derived from—*Phytolacca Decandra*.

Common names—*Poke Root, Garget, Scoke, Pigeon Berry, Coakum, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, deobstruent, detergent, anti-syphilitic, anti-scorbutic, anti-herpetic, diuretic, laxative, slightly narcotic, and in larger doses emetic and cathartic.*

Employment—*Rheumatism, scrofula, syphilis, gonorrhea, salt rheum, itch, and other cutaneous diseases, glandular affections, as tuberculosis of the liver, spleen, etc., carcinoma, hepatic torpor, etc.*

The Phytolacin is one of the most decided alteratives of the Materia Medica.

Dose, one to three grains.

CON. TINC. PHYTOLACCA.

Properties, etc., similar to Phytolacin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

PRUNIN.

Derived from—*Prunus Virginiana*. (*Cerasus Serotina*.)

Common names—*Wild Cherry, Black Cherry, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Stimulant, tonic, expectorant, and in large doses sedative.*

Employment—*Coughs, colds, incipient phthisis, dyspepsia, hectic fever, debility, scrofula, etc.*

Dose, two to three grains.

CON. TINC. PRUNUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Prunin.

Dose, 10 to 15 drops.

POPULIN

Derived from—*Populus Tremuloides*,

Common names—*Upland Poplar, White Poplar, Quaking Aspen, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, stomachic, depurative, vermifuge, and diaphoretic.*

Employment—*Indigestion, flatulence, worms, hysteria, jaundice, fevers, cutaneous diseases, scalding and suppression of urine, night sweats, etc.*

As a remedy for frequent and painful micturition, accompanied with heat or scalding, combined with a little tincture of Myrrh, it perhaps stands unrivalled.

Dose, two to four grains.

CON. TINC. POPULUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Populin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

OIL OF POPULUS.

Valuable as external application for burns, sore nipples, abrasions of the skin, and various eruptions.

In its influences it seems to partake of the character of the balsams.

For some forms of the eczema, salt rheum, excoriated nipples, healthy ulcers, etc., this will be found one of the most efficient applications.

PODOPHYLLIN.

Derived from—*Podophyllum Peltatum.*

Common names—*Mandrake and May Apple.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Number of Principles—*Two, viz.: Resinoid and Neutral.*

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, chologogue, resolvent, alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, vermifuge, etc.*

Employment—*Fever*s and *inflammations* of almost every type, all disorders of the *liver*, *spleen*, and other viscera, *croup*, *pneumonia*, *rheumatism*, both acute and chronic, *scrofula*, *indigestion*, *venereal diseases*, *jaundice*, *piles*, *constipation*, *dropsy*, *gravel*, *inflammation of the bladder*, *suppression and retention of the urine*, *eruptions of the skin*, *amenorrhea*, *leucorrhea*, *ophthalmia*, *otorrhea*, and, in short, whenever an *alterative* is required.

In large doses, say from three to five grains, Podophyllin is an active emeto-cathartic; its operation is attended with copious bilious discharges, a lingering, death-like nausea, and frequently with severe griping pains in the small intestines. Vomiting seldom occurs until from two to four hours after the medicine has been administered. From this fact may be learned that the sickness, griping, and other unpleasant symptoms arise more from the acrid character of the morbid matters dislodged, than from the primary influences of the remedy itself. The neutral principal is entirely soluble in the stomach, while the resinoid is soluble only in the enteric secretions. Podophyllin is often combined with various other remedies in order to modify its operation; among these, Leptandrin, Phytolacin, Asclepin, Oil of Capsicum, Xanthoxylin, Caulophyllin, and Gelsemin. Of all the valuable properties pertaining to the Podophyllin, perhaps none are more remarkable, than its power, in connection with Olive Oil, of removing biliary concretions. Administer a full cathartic dose in combination with Euonymin and Caulophyllin at night on retiring; the following morning, as soon as the nausea has subsided, give from four to eight ounces of Olive Oil.

In many respects the Podophyllin, usually acts like the mercurial preparations. When given alone, its operation as a cathartic is slow, requiring from six to twelve hours for its full effects. If it is desirable to produce catharsis sooner than that, it is well to combine it with the bitartrate of Potassa, or Jalapin. Caution should be used in the administration of this article, in cases of *inflammation* or *high state of irritation* of the *stomach* and *bowels*.

Its use is indicated in all cases where mercurials are usually given, and as the profession generally understand the indications for their use, they will readily learn to use the Podophyllin by a transfer of that knowledge.

In glandular diseases, primary and secondary syphilis, dropsies, disease or torpidity of the liver, and in nearly all cases where an alterative or a cathartic is indicated, the Podophyllin has been fully and successfully tested. When judiciously given, it seldom disappoints the reasonable expectations of the Physician.

The average cathartic dose of Podophyllin is two grains; an emeto-cathartic dose, from three to five grains, although one or two grains will frequently vomit; as an alterative, from one-eighth to one-half of one grain.

CON. TINC. PODOPHYLLUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Podophyllin.

Dose, as alterative and cathartic, from 2 to 15 drops.

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,—S. C.

Employment—*In all cases where an active cathartic is indicated.*

Above Pills are more drastic in their action than the Comp. Podophyllin Pills.

COMP. PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,—S. C.

Podophyllin { 1 and 2 grain.
Leptandrin, }

Employment—*In all cases where an active cathartic and alterative is indicated.*

ELIXIR PODOPHYLLIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

PTELEIN.

Derived from—*Ptelea Trifoliata.*

Common names—*Waffer-ash, Shrubby Trefoil, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark of the Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, and alterative.*

Employment—*Tonic and stimulant to kidneys, stomach and bowels*, and in all cases where a remedy is needed to **act on the mucous surface.**

Dose, one to three grains.

CON. TINC. PTELEA.

Properties, etc., similar to Ptelein.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

CON. TINC. PULSATILLA.

Common names—*Pulsatilla, Pasque Flower.*

Properties—*Nerrine, alterative, anti-spasmodic, etc.*

Employment—*To allay nervous irritability, nausea, spasms, diarrhea, incontinence of urine, etc.*

Dose, one to five drops.

RHEIN.

Derived from—*Rheum Palmatum.*

Common name—*Rhubarb.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Cathartic, alterative, laxative, tonic, resolvent, cholagogue, and anti-septic.*

Employment—*Dyspepsia and its concomitant symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, constipation, etc., diarrhea, dysentery, colic, atonic dropsy, chlorosis, mucous cachexies, scrofula, diabetes mellitus, fevers, hemorrhoids, jaundice, biliary calculi, asthenic catarrhs, etc.*

Dose, one to four grains.

CON. TINC. RHEUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Rhein.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

RHUSIN.

Derived from—*Rhus Glabrum.*

Common names—*Sumach, Upland Sumach, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, astringent, and anti-septic.*

Employment—*Diarrhea, dysentery, aphthous and mercurial sore mouth, diabetes, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, hectic fever, and scrofula.*

Rhusin may be justly classed amongst the most valuable of the astringent tonics. It is healing and soothing to the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and is very useful in the treatment of chronic diarrhea, occurring in consumptive patients.

Dose, one or two grains.

CON. TINC. RHUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Rhusin.

Dose, 2 to 10 drops.

CON. TINC. RUBUS VIL.

Common name—*Blackberry Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, and astringent.*

Employment—*Diarrhea, dysentery, cholera-infantum, passive hemorrhage from stomach, etc.*

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

CON. TINC. RUDEBECKIA.

Common name—*Thimbleweed.*

Properties—*Tonic, diuretic, and balsamic.*

Employment—*Bright's disease, and enlargement of spleen.*

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

RUMIN.

Derived from—*Rumex Crispus.*

Common names—*Yellow Dock, Sour Dock, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, detergent, anti-scorbutic, and mildly astringent and laxative, much like Rhubarb.*

Employment—*Scrofula, rheumatism, scorbutus, salt rheum, leucorrhea, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, etc.*

Average dose, three grains.

CON. TINC. RUMEX.

Properties, etc., similar to Rumin.

Dose, 10 to 15 drops.

CON. TINC. SABINA.

Common name—*Savin*.

Properties—*Stimulant, Emmenagogue, etc.*

Dose, 2 to 10 drops.

SANGUINARIN.

Derived from—*Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

Common names—*Blood Root, Red Puccoon, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Emetic, sedative, febrifuge, stimulant, tonic, alterative, resolvent, diuretic, emmenagogue, detergent, antiseptic, expectorant, laxative, errhine, and escharotic.*

Employment—*Fever, pneumonia, croup, influenza, rheumatism, amenorrhœa, whooping cough, asthma, constipation, gravel, scrofula, jaundice, dropsy, dyspepsia, etc.*

Dose, one to three grains.

CON. TINC. SANGUINARIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Sanguinarin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

SCUTELLARIN.

Derived from—*Scutellaria Lateriflora*.

Common names—*Blue Scullcap, Mad Dog Weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb*.

Properties—*Nervine, tonic, diuretic, and anti-spasmodic.*

Employment—*Convulsions, chorea, delirium, hysteria, dysmenorrhœa, neuralgia, nervous debility, urinary disorders, etc.*

The Scutellarin is a valuable nervine, quieting the nervous system in many cases, where other nervines entirely fail. For children, it is better, in most cases, than the

preparations of Opium. It has been found very serviceable in the treatment of convulsions, neuralgia, chorea, and all forms of nervous derangement. The nervous excitability, restlessness, and wakefulness attending acute and chronic diseases, can easily be controlled, and sleep procured by the administration of this remedy.

Dose, from one to two grains.

CON. TINC. SCUTELLARIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Scutellarin.

Dose, 3 to 10 drops.

SENECIN.

Derived from—*Senecio Gracilis*.

Common names—*Life Root*, *Unkum*, *Cough Weed*, *Female Regulator*, etc.

Part used—*The Plant*.

Properties—*Diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, febrifuge, expectorant, pectoral, alterative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, hysteria, gravel, strangury, chlorosis, dropsy, dysentery, gonorrhœa, coughs, colds, loss of appetite, debility, etc.*

It exercises an especial influence over the female reproductive organs.

Give in doses of from one to three grains.

CON. TINC. SENECIO.

Properties, etc., similar to Senecin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

CON. TINC. SENNA.

Common name—*Alex Senna*.

Properties—*Cathartic*.

Employment—*As purgative, and in all forms of febrile disorders.*

Dose, 10 to 25 drops.

CON. TINC. SILPHIUM.

Common name—*Rosin Weed*.

Properties—*Diuretic, and expectorant*.

Employment—*Intermittent fever, coughs, asthma, and pulmonary affections.*

Dose, 15 to 20 drops.

SMILACIN.

Derived from—*Smilax Officinalis*.

Common name—*Sarsaparilla*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, and detergent*.

Employment—*Serofula, venereal diseases, rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, etc.*

Dose, two to five grains.

CON. TINC. SMILAX.

Properties, etc., similar to Smilacin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

OIL OF SOLIDAGO.

Derived from—*Solidago Odora*.

Common name—*Sweet Scented Goldenrod*.

Properties—*Aromatic, stimulant, carminative, and diuretic.*

Employment—*Pain in the stomach and bowels, flatulence, suppression of urine, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and for inhalation in diseases of the respiratory organs.*

It is a mild but efficient remedy in the complaints above mentioned. It may be given in doses of from TWO to FIVE drops, triturated with sugar, and repeated every thirty or sixty minutes until relief is obtained.

CON. TINC. SPIGELIA.

Common name—*Pink Root*.

Properties—*Vermifuge*.

Employment—*To expel worms*.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

STILLINGIN.

Derived from—*Stillingia Sylvestica*.

Common names—*Queen's Root*, *Queen's Delight*, *Yaw Root*, *Marcorry*, *Cock-up-hat*, etc.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, stimulant, tonic, diuretic, anti-syphilitic, etc.*

Employment—*Serofula, syphilis, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, cutaneous diseases, incontinence of urine, impotence, sterility, rheumatism, bronchitis, stomatitis, and whenever an alterative is required.*

Average dose, one to three grains.

CON. TINC. STILLINGIA.

Properties, etc., similar to *Stillingin*.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

OIL STILLINGIA.

Used externally as a counter-irritant and discutient. Dissolved in Alcohol, either alone or combined with the Oils of *Lobelia* and *Capsicum*, it is applied to painful rheumatic swellings, contractions of the joints, curvature of the spine, and to discuss indolent tumors.

CON. COMP. STILLINGIA ALTERATIVE.

R.—Rad. *Stillingia Sylvatica*, Rad. *Corydalis Formosa*, Rad. *Phytolacca Decandria*, Rad. *Iris Versicolor*, Cort. *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, Fol. *Chimaphila Umbellata*, Sem. *Cardamomum*.

This is a powerful and efficient alterative, and is adapted to fulfil the *morbid* indications of disease to, perhaps, a greater extent than any other preparation.

In the treatment of syphilitic affections it is invaluable. In strumous, cancerous, cutaneous, and rheumatic affections, and, in short, in every *morbid* cachexy, where a powerful alterative and depurative is indicated, it may be advantageously employed. In bronchitis, hepatic derangements, leucorrhea, etc., it has proved of eminent service.

Dose, one to five drops in a little water, sweetened if desired.

The *Comp. Syrup of Stillingia* may be readily prepared by adding one ounce of this preparation to thirty-two of simple syrup, and flavoring as desired.

ELIXIR STILLINGIA COMP.. (See Elixirs)

TRILLIIN

Derived from—*Trillium Pendulum*.

Common names—*Beth-root*, *Birth-root*, etc.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, alterative, tonic, diaphoretic, expectorant, anti-septic, and emmenagogue*.

Employment—*Hemorrhages, either external or internal, leucorrhea, prolapsus uteri, menorrhagia, dyspepsia, whooping cough, asthma, immoderate flow of the lochia, etc.*

Dose, two to four grains.

CON. TINC. TRILLIUM

Properties, etc., similar to Trilliin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

CON. TINC. UVA-URSI.

Common names—*Uva-Ursi*, *Bearberry*, etc.

Properties—*Astringent, diuretic, and tonic.*

Employment—*Chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, diseases of the kidneys, etc.*

Dose, 15 to 20 drops.

VERATRIN.

Derived from—*Veratrum Viride.*

Common names—*American Hellebore, Swamp Hellebore, Itch Weed, Indian Poke, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, nerve, anti-spasmodic, arterial sedative, alterative, resolvent, febrifuge, anodyne, soporific.*

Employment—*Intermittent, remittent, typhoid, and other fevers, pneumonia, pleuritis, rheumatism, delirium tremens, mania, affections of the heart, both functional and organic, congestions of the portal circle, whooping cough, asthma, hysteria, cramps, convulsions, scrofula, dropsy, epilepsy, amenorrhœa, etc.*

In the treatment of dysentery it is a superior auxiliary, given every three or four hours, following it in one or two hours with one or two grains of the Geraniin.

There are but few remedies by which the heart's action can be so readily and surely controlled as with the Veratrin, which renders it a valuable remedy in palpitation, and where there is high arterial excitement. It may also be used in neuralgia, etc.

The Veratrin is a medicine of great power, and capable of producing serious results when recklessly or empirically administered; when given in full or over doses, produces vertigo, faintness, headache, dimness of vision, paleness, coldness, prostration, and violent emesis. When used in proper quantities, it excites diaphoresis, reduces the force and frequency of the heart's action, allays nervous excitability, subdues pain, and sometimes produces nausea and vomiting.

Dose, one-eighth to one-half grain.

CON. TINC. VERATRUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Veratrin.

It is preferred, by many physicians, to the Veratrin in acute cases, the action being so much quicker.

Dose, 1 to 5 drops.

VIBURNIN.

Derived from—*Viburnum Opulus* (*V. Oxyococcus*, Pursh.)

Common names—*High Cranberry*, *Cramp Bark*, etc.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, anti-periodic, expectorant, alterative, and tonic*.

Employment—*Cramps, spasms, convulsions, asthma, hysteria, chorea, intermittent fever, pneumonia, dysmenorrhea, to prevent abortion, and to relieve after-pains*.

Dose, one to three grains.

CON. TINC. VIBURNUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Viburnin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

ELIXIR VIBURNIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

XANTHOXYLIN.

Derived from—*Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*.

Common name—*Prickly Ash*.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Stimulant, styptic, tonic, alterative, and sialagogue*.

Employment—*Rheumatism, scrofula, paralysis, indigestion, colic, syphilis, etc.*

There is, perhaps, no better permanent stimulant than this. Hence, in cold and languid states of the system, it is of great value. As a constitutional remedy in the treatment of old and indolent ulcers, it has proved remarkably efficacious. It has been found valuable in the treatment of

intestinal ulceration, and combined with Alnuin in the atonic condition which frequently follows an attack of cholera infantum. In hemorrhage of the stomach, bowels, or urinary organs, we have found it an invaluable remedy.

Dose, one to two grains.

OIL OF XANTHOXYLUM.

A permanent and diffusible stimulant.

Used for the same purpose as the other preparations of the plant.

Dose, 2 to 5 drops.

CON. TINC. XANTHOXYLUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Xanthoxylin.

Dose, 5 to 10 drops.

COMP. EUONYMIN PILLS, S.C.

Euonymin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	} 1 grain.
Leptandrin, $\frac{3}{8}$ grain.	
Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	

Employment—*In all cases where a powerful hepatic stimulant and cathartic are required.*

Dose, one to three at night.

CON. TINC. ARCTIUM.

Derived from—*Arctium Lappa.*

Common name—*Burdock.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative and diuretic.*

Employment—*Scrofulous, rheumatic and venereal diseases.*

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

CON. TINC. AVENA.

Derived from—*Avena Sativa*.

Common name—*Oats*.

Properties—*Nerve stimulant, (tonic, laxative and solvent, we believe by increase of nerve power.)*

Employment—We first prepared the active principle from the *Oats* in 1858, since which time we have been experimenting with it in different diseases, but as space will not allow, can name only a few of the most important, among which are paralysis, and all cases where there is a deficiency of nerve power. It is of great value in sick headache, constipation, kidney troubles, chorea, neuralgia of the stomach and bowels, and almost a specific in cases of neuralgia of the uterus, coldness of different parts of the body depending upon want of nerve force being given with podophyllin and quinine, or podophyllin and hydrastin it will give relief found from no other combination. In painful and deficient menstruation it is invaluable, especially in combination. (See *Con. Helonias Comp.*) Specially recommended in diseases of females when they have a burning feeling on top of the head. Epileptic fits are greatly relieved by its use. Lancing pains, cramps, alcoholism, sterility of females when not of an organic character, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, dysentery, diarrhœa, sleeplessness, as an antidote for the opium habit, in all congestive difficulties, for loss of nerve power so common among ministers, lawyers, public speakers and writers, and in fact in the convalescent stage of all acute diseases.

Dose, from ten to thirty drops, three or four times a day. When given in hot water its action is almost instantaneous. An overdose causes pain at base of the brain.

COMP. TINC. AVENA.

R <i>Avena</i> ,.....32 grs. }	} To each fluid ounce.
Podophyllin,.. 12 grs. }	
Hydrastin,7 grs. }	

Useful in all conditions where a cathartic, laxative and tonic effect is desired, with the stimulating action of the *Avena*. In constipation of the bowels it will be found most efficient. Above compound acts with but slight irritation of the bowels.

Dose, as laxative, and a mild cathartic, 10 to 15 drops.

CON. TINC. CALENDULA.

Derived from—*Calendula Officinalis*.

Common name—*Garden Marygold*.

Part used—*The Flowers*.

Properties and Employment—*Slightly stimulant and diaphoretic. Useful in spasmodic affections, strumous maladies, suppressed menstruation, &c.*

Diluted—*Very beneficial as external application for cancerous and other ulcers, wounds, &c.*

Dose, 5 to 15 drops,

CON. TINC. CELASTRUS.

Derived from—*Celastrus Scandens*.

Common name—*False Bittersweet*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic and slightly narcotic.*

Employment—*Scrofula, cutaneous and rheumatic diseases, and obstructed menstruation.*

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

CON. TINC. CONVALLARIA.

Derived from—*Convallaria Multiflora*.

Common name—*Solomon Seal*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Tonic, mucilaginous and mildly astringent.*

Employment—*Leucorrhœa, hemorrhoids and in uterine affections.*

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

EUPHORBIN.

Derived from—*Euphorbia Corollata*.

Common name—*Boylan's Root, Blooming Spurge, &c.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant and vermifuge.*

Employment—*Fevers, dropsy, biliary congestions, worms, &c.*

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 grains.

CON. HELONIAS COMP.

WITH AVENA.

℞ Helonin,....15 grs.	} To each fluid ounce.
Viburnin, ..15 grs.	
Dioscorein, .. 3 grs.	
Gelsemin, .. $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.	
Avena,11 grs.	

A powerful uterine tonic with nerve stimulant. In all anæmic conditions, and in difficult and deficient menstruation it will be found most beneficial.

Dose, 10 to 12 drops, 3 times a day.

INULIN.

Derived from—*Inula Helenium*.

Common name—*Elecampane*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Aromatic stimulant, tonic and expectorant*.

Employment—*Chronic pulmonary affections, dyspepsia, &c.*

Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

CON. TINC. INULA.

Properties, Etc., similar to Inulin.

Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

CON. TINC. TRIFOLIUM.

Derived from—*Trifolium Pratense*.

Common name—*Red Clover*.

Part used—*The Blossoms*.

Properties and Employment—*Said to be excellent in cancerous difficulties, ulcers and whooping cough.*

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

—ELIXIRS.—

SIMPLE ELIXIR.

Prepared to hold in solution or suspension *our Concentrated Tinctures*, thus affording a pleasant menstrum for administration of same.

Physicians will find this menstrum one long needed for the administration of the Concentrated Tinctures, or any other articles composed of Resin, or Resinoid principles. We have prepared it by request of a number of our patrons.

ELIXIR ALNUIN COMPOUND.

Alnuin,	}	Alterative, resolvent, etc.
Leptandrin,		
Corydalin,		

Above preparation will be found applicable as alterative, etc., in cases where Alnuin is indicated. One teaspoon-full represents 15 *drops* of the combined Con. Tinctures.

Dose, one teaspoon-full three times a day.

ELIXIR CERASEIN COMPOUND.

Cerasein,	}	Fever and Ague, etc.
Gelsemin,		
Quinine,		

A superior remedy for fever and ague, dumb ague, intermittent fever, and where a general tonic is required.

[interval.

Dose for fever and ague, 1 drachm every 3 hours during
 “ dumb ague, 1 “ “ 4 “
 “ intermittent fever, 1 “ “ 4 “

to be continued as judgment of physician may indicate.

Above remedy prevents all nausea and vomiting, which often comes on before, or at time the chill commences.

ELIXIR COLLINSONIN COMPOUND.

Collinsonin,	}	Hemorrhoids, Constipation, etc.
Leptandrin,		
Juglandin,		
Gelsemin,		

An invaluable remedy in the treatment of hemorrhoids, constipation, etc. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. One drachm or teaspoon-full of Elixir, represents “Fifteen drops” of the combined Concentrated Tinctures of above.

Dose, one teaspoon-full three times a day.

ELIXIR HELONIN COMPOUND.

Helonin	}	Uterine Tonic, etc.
Alnuin,		
Populin,		
Juglandin,		

A superior uterine tonic.

Each drachm of Elixir, represents twelve drops of *combined* Con. Tinctures of above articles.

ELIXIR HYDRASTIN COMPOUND.

Hydrastin,	}	Diuretic, Laxative Tonic, etc.
Helonin,		
Leptandrin,		
Eupatorin, Purpu, etc.		

A valuable remedy in the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, also, for weakness of those organs.

Each drachm of above Elixir, represents twenty drops of combined Concentrated Tinctures.

ELIXIR LUPULIN COMPOUND.

Lupulin, } For Spermatorrhœa, etc.
 Gelsemin, }
 Alnuin. }

One teaspoon-full represents 10 drops of the combined Con. Tinctures.

Dose, one teaspoon-full, morning, noon, and on retiring at night.

ELIXIR PODOPHYLLIN COMPOUND.

Podophyllin, } Alterative and Cathartic.
 Juglandin, }
 Gelsemin, }

Above compound will be found to be a prompt and efficient remedy where an Alterative or Cathartic is required. One teaspoon-full represents *ten drops* of the combined Con. Tinctures.

Dose, as Alterative, one teaspoon-full.

Dose, as Cathartic, two teaspoons-full.

ELIXIR STILLINGIA COMPOUND.

Above Elixir will be found a pleasant and palatable remedy and very efficient when a general alterative is required. One teaspoon-full represents *Five drops* of the "Con. Comp. Stillingia Alterative," which we have made for many years, and which has been spoken highly of.

ELIXIR VIBURNIN COMPOUND.

Viburnin, } For Dysmenorrhœa, etc.
 Discorcin, }
 Gelsemin. }

This remedy will be found very efficient in all cases where the Viburnin is indicated. One teaspoon-full represents "*Twelve drops*," of the combined Con. Tinctures.

Dose, one teaspoon-full to be repeated as often as required.

ELIXIR AVENA.

A pleasant and diffusive nerve stimulant and tonic. Indicated in all cases where the Con. Tinc. Avena would be given. One teaspoonful represents 15 drops of the Con. Tinc. Avena.

Dose, from $\frac{2}{3}$ to 2 teaspoonsful, 3 times a day.

ELIXIR AVENA COMP.

This preparation is made by adding 15 drops of the Con. Avena Comp. to one drachm Elixir, being employed when a quicker action is desired, it being more readily diffused throughout the system.

ELIXIR CERASEIN COMP. No. 2.

WITH AVENA.

Above preparation is similar to the Elixir Cerasein Comp. which has been used with great success in *fever and Ague, &c.*, with the nerve stimulating *Avena* added, which we believe will place this compound in the front rank for all malarial diseases, owing to its great power upon the circulation.

Dose, similar to that of the Elixir Cerasein Comp.

ELIXIR DYSPEPSIA COMP.

R Hydrastin.	{	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces combined
Xanthoxilin.		
Bi-Carb. Soda.		
		Con. Tinc's, &c., to the pound.

A positive remedy for the relief and cure of dyspepsia when caused by irritation of mucous membrane of stomach and bowels, acidity, flatulency and a want of stimulation of the parts.

Dose, one teaspoonful in water *immediately* after each meal.

ELIXIR EUONYMUS COMP.

Euonymin. } 60 drops of combined
 Podophyllin. } Con. Tinc's to each fluid ounce.

A mild and safe laxative and cathartic. A powerful hepatic stimulant, acting with but little irritation.

Dose, from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, to be repeated as circumstances may indicate.

ELIXIR HELONIAS COMP. No. 2.

WITH AVENA.

Above preparation is a pleasant remedy for administration and is specially employed where the Con. Helonias Comp. with *Avena* is indicated, and a quick and decided action is desired. Each fluid drachm contains 12 *drops* of the combined Con. Tinctures of said compound.

Dose, one teaspoonful 3 times a day in water.

ELIXIR IRISIN COMP.

Irisin. }
 Euonymin. } 60 drops of combined
 Podophyllin. } Con. Tinc's to each fluid ounce.

A mild and safe cathartic (acting without much irritation) but having a more decided action upon the urinary organs than the Elixir Euonymus Comp.

Dose, from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, according to effect desired.

ADDENDA.

As we believe the following will be of interest to the medical profession, we re-print article (in part,) as follows :—

On the Secretion of Bile as affected by Cholagogues.

DR. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, has presented a report on this subject to the Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Feb. 8, 1879), of which the following is the summary of results obtained :—

Podophyllin is a very powerful stimulant of the liver. During the increased secretion of bile, the percentage amount of the special bile solids is not diminished. If the dose be too large, the secretion of bile is not increased. It is a powerful intestinal irritant.

Euonymin is a powerful hepatic stimulant. It is not nearly so powerful an irritant of the intestine as podophyllin.

Sanguinarin is a powerful hepatic stimulant. It also stimulates the intestine, but not nearly so powerfully as podophyllin.

Irisin is a powerful hepatic stimulant. It also stimulates the intestine, but not so powerfully as podophyllin.

Leptandrin is a hepatic stimulant of moderate power. It is a feeble intestinal stimulant.

Colocynth is a powerful hepatic as well as intestinal stimulant. It renders the bile more watery, but increases the secretion of biliary matter.

Jalap is a powerful hepatic as well as intestinal stimulant.

Menispermis does not stimulate the liver. It slightly stimulates the intestinal glands.

Baptisin is a hepatic, and also an intestinal stimulant of considerable power.

Phytolacin is a hepatic stimulant of considerable power. It also slightly stimulates the intestinal glands.

Hydrastin is a moderately powerful hepatic stimulant, and a feeble intestinal stimulant.

Juglandin is a moderately powerful hepatic and a mild intestinal stimulant.

LIST OF CONCENTRATED MEDICINES, With Doses Annexed.

POWDERS.

Page.	Average dose in grains.	Per oz.	Page.	Average dose in grains.	Per oz.
8	Aconitin..... 1-24 to 1-12	\$5 00	28	Helonin..... 2 to 4	\$2 50
8	Aletrin..... 1-2 to 2	2 25	29	Hydrastin..... 1 to 2	2 00
9	Aluin..... 2 to 10	1 00	30	Hydrastin Muriate... 1 to 3	2 75
9	Ampelopsin... 2 to 4	1 50	30	Hydrastin Sulph... 1 to 2	3 50
10	Apocynin.... 1-2 to 1	3 00	30	Hyoscyamin... 1-8 to 1	3 50
10	Atropin..... 1-24 to 1-12	5 00	55	Inulin..... 1 to 3	1 25
11	Asclepin..... 2 to 4	1 50	31	Irisin..... 2 to 4	1 25
12	Baptisin... 1 to 3	1 25	31	Jalapin... 1 to 3	3 50
12	Barosmin... 2 to 3	3 50	32	Juglandin.... 2 to 5	1 00
13	Betin..... 2 to 4	3 00	32	Leontodin... 2 to 4	2 50
14	Caulophyllin.. 1 to 5	80	33	Leptandrin... 2 to 4	net 45
15	Cerasein..... 2 to 10	1 00	34	Lobelin..... 1-4 to 3	2 50
16	Chelolin... 1 to 2	1 75	35	Lupulin..... 1 to 2	1 00
17	Chimaphilin... 2 to 3	1 25	36	Lycopin..... 1 to 4	1 50
17	Chionanthin... 1 to 3	1 50	36	Macrotin..... 1-2 to 2	75
36	Cimicifugin... 1-2 to 2	75	37	Menispermin . 1 to 4	1 50
18	Collinsonin... 2 to 4	2 75	38	Myricin..... 1 to 3	80
19	Colocynthin... 1-4 to 1	3 00	39	Phytolacin... 1 to 3	1 50
19	Cornin..... 2 to 4	1 00	39	Prunin..... 2 to 3	1 00
20	Corydalin.... 1 to 3	3 00	40	Populin..... 2 to 4	1 00
20	Cypripedin... 1 to 3	1 75	40	Podophyllin... 1-4 to 3	net 45
21	Digitalin..... 1-8 to 1-2	1 50	42	Ptelein..... 1 to 3	2 00
21	Dioscorein... 1-2 to 4	2 00	43	Rhein..... 1 to 4	3 50
22	Ergotin..... 1-16 to 1-2	2 50	43	Rhusin..... 1 to 2	1 25
23	Erythroxylin.. 1-4 to 1	6 40	44	Rumin... 1 to 3	1 50
23	Euonymin.... 1-2 to 3	2 25	45	Sanguinarin... 1 to 3	1 25
24	Eupatorin (Perfo.)... 1 to 3	1 00	45	Scutellarin... 1 to 2	2 00
24	Eupatorin (Purpu.)... 1 to 4	2 00	46	Senecin..... 1 to 3	1 75
51	Euphorbin.... 1-4 to 3	3 00	47	Smilacin..... 2 to 5	3 00
24	Eupurpurin... 1 to 4	2 00	48	Stillingin... 1 to 3	2 25
25	Frazerin..... 1 to 3	1 25	49	Trihin..... 2 to 4	1 00
25	Gelsemin..... 1-8 to 1	3 00	50	Veratrin..... 1-8 to 1-2	2 50
26	Geraniin..... 1 to 3	80	51	Viburnin..... 1 to 3	2 00
27	Gossypin.... 1 to 5	2 50	51	Xanthoxylin.. 1 to 2	1 75
28	Hamamelin... 1 to 3	1 25			

SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

			Bottles.	
			100 each.	500 each.
16	Cerasein Comp ..	1 grain each.....	\$1 00	\$4 50
52	Euonymin Comp.....	1 " "	75	3 50
42	Podophyllin ..	1 " "	75	3 50
42	" Comp. ..	1 " "	75	3 50
42	" ..	2 " "	1 00	4 50

POWDERS OR PILLS CAN BE SENT BY MAIL.

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

Page.			Doses in drops.	In 2 oz. bottles.	In lb. bottles.
8	Con. Tinc.	Aconitum.....	1 to 5	\$0 60	\$3 50
8	"	Aletris.....	5 to 15	40	2 50
9	"	A nus.....	10 to 60	30	1 75
10	"	Ampelopsis.....	5 to 20	35	2 00
10	"	Apocynum.....	5 to 15	50	3 00
52	"	Arctium.....	10 to 20	35	2 00
11	"	Atropa.....	1 to 5	60	3 50
11	"	Asclepias.....	8 to 20	35	2 00
53	"	Avena.....	10 to 30	60	3 50
12	"	Baptisia.....	8 to 20	30	1 75
13	"	Barosma.....	5 to 15	50	3 00
54	"	Calendula.....	5 to 15	30	1 75
13	"	Cannabis.....	5 to 10	50	3 00
15	"	Caulophyllum.....	5 to 20	30	1 75
54	"	Celastrus.....	5 to 15	30	1 75
15	"	Cerasus.....	10 to 25	35	2 00
16	"	Chamomile.....	5 to 15	35	2 00
17	"	Chelone.....	5 to 10	40	2 25
17	"	Chimaphila.....	10 to 20	35	2 00
17	"	Chionanthus.....	5 to 15	50	3 00
18	"	Collinsonia.....	5 to 20	50	3 00
19	"	Colocynthis.....	2 to 8	50	3 00
54	"	Convallaria.....	5 to 15	35	2 00
19	"	Cornus.....	10 to 20	35	2 00
20	"	Corydalis.....	5 to 15	50	3 00
21	"	Cypripedium.....	5 to 15	40	2 25
21	"	Digitalis.....	1 to 4	40	2 25
22	"	Dioscorea.....	5 to 15	40	2 50
22	"	Epigea Repens.....	10 to 20	35	2 00
22	"	Ergota.....	1 to 8	50	3 00
23	"	Erythroxyton.....	5 to 20	1 00	6 00
24	"	Euonymus.....	4 to 12	40	2 50
24	"	Eupatorin (Perfo.).....	5 to 15	30	1 75
24	"	Eupatorium (Purpu.).....	4 to 12	40	2 50
25	"	Frazeria.....	5 to 15	35	2 00
26	"	Gelseminum.....	2 to 10	50	3 00
26	"	Gentiana.....	5 to 20	30	1 75
27	"	Geranium.....	5 to 15	30	1 75
27	"	Ginger.....	5 to 20	35	2 00
28	"	Gossypium.....	5 to 20	45	2 75
28	"	Hamamelis.....	5 to 15	35	2 00
29	"	Helonias.....	10 to 20	45	2 75
29	"	Hydrangea.....	15 to 30	35	2 00
30	"	Hydrastis.....	5 to 15	40	2 50
31	"	Hyosciamus.....	4 to 12	50	3 00
36	"	Humulus Lup.....	5 to 15	35	2 00
55	"	Inula.....	10 to 30	25	1 50
31	"	Iris Ver.....	10 to 20	35	2 00

Page.		Doses in drops.	In 2 oz. bottles.	In lb. bottles.
31	Con. Tinc. Jalapa...	5 to 20	65	\$1 00
32	" " Juglans.....	10 to 30	35	2 00
32	" " Krameria.....	5 to 20	40	2 25
34	" " Leptandria.....	8 to 20	35	2 00
35	" " Lobelia.....	5 to 60	40	2 25
36	" " Lycopus.....	10 to 20	35	2 00
37	" " Macrotys.....	1 to 10	30	1 75
38	" " Menispermum.....	5 to 15	35	2 00
38	" " Myrica.....	8 to 20	30	1 75
39	" " Phytolacca.....	5 to 15	35	2 00
39	" " Prunus.....	10 to 15	35	2 00
40	" " Populus.....	10 to 20	35	2 00
42	" " Podophyllum.....	2 to 15	30	1 75
43	" " Ptelea.....	5 to 15	35	2 00
43	" " Pulsatilla.....	1 to 5	75	5 00
48	" " Rheum.....	5 to 20	75	4 50
44	" " Rhus.....	2 to 10	35	2 00
44	" " Rubus Vil.....	10 to 20	30	1 75
44	" " Rudebeckia.....	10 to 20	40	2 50
45	" " Rumex.....	10 to 15	35	2 00
45	" " Sabina.....	2 to 10	25	1 50
45	" " Sanguinaria.....	5 to 15	35	2 00
46	" " Scutellaria.....	2 to 10	40	2 50
46	" " Senecio.....	8 to 20	40	2 25
47	" " Senna.....	10 to 25	30	1 75
47	" " Silphium.....	15 to 20	35	2 00
47	" " Smilax.....	10 to 20	40	2 50
48	" " Spigelia.....	5 to 20	40	2 50
48	" " Stillingia.....	5 to 15	40	2 50
33	" " Taraxacum.....	8 to 20	40	2 50
49	" " Trillium.....	10 to 20	35	2 00
55	" " Trifolium.....	10 to 20	40	2 50
50	" " Uva Ursi.....	15 to 20	30	1 75
51	" " Veratrum.....	1 to 5	45	2 75
51	" " Viburnum.....	5 to 15	40	2 50
52	" " Xanthoxylum.....	5 to 10	35	2 00
13	Bronchitis Drops.....	5 to 10	1 00	5 00
18	Con. Collinsonia Comp.....	15 to 60	50	3 00
55	Con. Helonias (Comp. (with Avena.).....	10 to 12	60	3 50
49	Con. Comp. Stillingia Alt.....	1 to 5	1 00	6 00
53	Comp. Tinc. Avena.....	10 to 15	50	3 00

In 8 oz. Bottles, 20c. per lb. advance from Price in 16 oz.

OILS.

Page.		Doses in drops.	Per oz.
14	Oil Capsicum.....	1-2 to 1	\$1 00
22	" Ergot.....	1 to 4	75
23	" Erigeron.....	2 to 4	60
27	" Ginger.....	1-2 to 1	1 00
35	" Lobelia (Seed).....	2 to 5	2 00
37	" Male Fern.....	8 to 20	1 00
40	" Populus.....	5 to 10	50
47	" Solidago.....	2 to 5	75
48	" Stillingia.....	1-2 to 2	1 25
52	" Xanthoxylum.....	2 to 5	60
35	Oleo-Resin Lobelia.....	grains 1 to 3	75

ELIXIRS.

Page.		In lb. bottles.	In 5 lb. bottles.
53	Elixir Simple.....	\$0 60	\$2 50
53	" Alnuin Comp.....	1 50	7 00
53	" Cerasein Comp.....	3 00	14 00
54	" Collinsonin Comp.....	1 50	7 00
54	" Helonin Comp.....	2 00	9 50
54	" Hydrastin Comp.....	1 50	7 00
55	" Lupulin Comp.....	1 50	7 00
55	" Podophyllin Comp.....	1 00	4 50
55	" Stillingia Comp.....	1 25	5 75
55	" Viburnin Comp.....	2 00	9 50
59	" Avena.....	1 50	7 00
59	" Avena Comp.....	1 50	7 00
59	" Cerasein Comp. No. 2, with Avena.....	3 00	14 00
59	" Dyspepsia Comp.....	1 50	7 00
60	" Euonymus Comp.....	1 25	5 75
60	" Helonias Comp. No. 2, with Avena.....	2 00	9 50
60	" Irisin Comp.....	1 25	5 75

		10 Points.
Page	Vaccine Virus.....(Cow-pox).....	\$1 50
61	Addenda	

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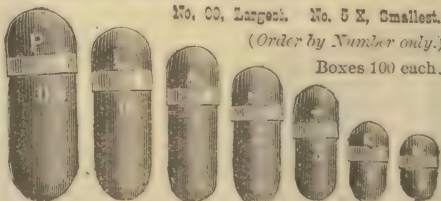


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*See note p. 64, Profs. VAN BUREN & KEYS, on Urinary Organs.

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